

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.
St. Johnsbury, Friday, July 25, 1862.



UNION STATE TICKET.

Election on Tuesday, September 2nd, 1862.
For Governor,
FREDERICK HOLBROOK of Brattleboro
For Lieutenant Governor,
PAUL DILLINGHAM of Waterbury.
For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE of Rutland.

Congress adjourned last week. There is a conflict of opinion as to whether the session was drawn out too long or not long enough. One party claims that legislation by Congress impeded the progress of the armies, while another considers it very unwise in this body to adjourn at a time when such momentous consequences are pending, and when in case of foreign intervention or other exigencies the President would have to assume the entire responsibility. Notwithstanding the fact that has been found with this body, Congress has accomplished a great deal this session, passing measures that have long needed to become laws. Among some of the important bills are the iron-clad navy of twenty ships, the tax bill, a new tariff, the Pacific railroad bill, a bill to suppress the African slave trade, abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the exclusion of slavery in the territories, and the confiscation act.

There is a painful stillness about the York and James river peninsula, in both armies. It is evident that the Union army will be in no condition to fight again until the officers and soldiers get back, as they are now nearly all away on furloughs. Both armies seem to be resting after the exhaustion of the recent series of battles, doubtless re-organizing and receiving reinforcements. A portion of Gen Burnside's army is at Newport News, with transports ready to take it to any point. Gen Stevens' brigade from Port Royal has also reached Fortress Monroe.

Gen Pope is the hero of this week. He has opened his campaign in Virginia auspiciously both as regards issuing general orders and work upon the rebels. If he is able to checkmate the ubiquitous "Stonewall" Jackson he will be the popular general longer than the Northern people are accustomed to stick by any one man. As Pope uses the musket instead of the spade it is safe to predict that something will be done.

We have met with something of a disaster at Vicksburg—at least we have not achieved any success. The rebel confederate ran Arkansas stole a march upon our fleet, smashing through it and doing considerable damage. As usual our folks were caught napping—they had not "steamed up," and were in no way prepared for this formidable adversary, which has escaped.

Gen Halleck has come on to Washington, and all the letter writers are trying to guess what for. Some say he is to be commander-in-chief of our armies, others that he will be military adviser of the President. That he is to have a share in the future management of the war is quite certain. May he be equal to the work he undertakes.

Great efforts are being made in other States to encourage recruiting. It has been telegraphed from Washington that there are already 30,000 enlisted on the new levy. Recruiting would be more active were the people satisfied that the war was to be vigorously prosecuted; and that the government would use all the means that naturally fell into its hands in putting down this rebellion. When men are assured that the rebels are to no longer be handled with soft gloves, and that they are to fight them with weapons of war rather than dig their own graves with picks and shovels, then they will enlist with the enthusiasm that they did one year ago.

We Must Use the Slaves.

The work of putting down the rebellion has nearly come to a stand-still. The partial repulse of our army before Richmond, the boldness and temporary successes at least of the rebels in Tennessee and some other of the slave States where we had considered them wiped out, the immense armies which they are enabled by conscription to bring into the field, all go to demonstrate that some different tactics must be adopted by the government or instead of putting down the rebellion the rebellion will put down the government. Now what change can the government make that shall tell against this monstrous rebellion? Use the slaves of the rebels against their masters. All testimony goes to show that they are willing and longing to be thus used. The idea was universal among the colored population of the South when this rebellion broke out that they were in some way to be emancipated. How such impressions have been nurtured by the Union army may be conceived when we think of the order of Gen Halleck, excluding all contrabands from his lines, and similar orders from one or more generals on the Potomac, none of which have ever been revoked.

But some one will say, Negroes are cowards, they would not fight, and would be more injury to our cause than profit. If they could not fight, which we will not admit, they could perform much of the exhausting, killing labor which has been the curse, we had almost said destruction, of our army on the peninsula in Virginia. Besides doing guard and picket, carrying a knapsack and musket and forty rounds of cartridges, and fighting our battles, it is too much to ask our Union soldiers to dig trenches, build breastworks, bridges and corduroy roads. The rebels don't require it of their soldiers. They have their slaves use the pick-axe and shovel and save their soldiers' strength for fighting. We must have the slaves for our allies and not allow them to become the allies of our enemies. If 2d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 14d, 16d, 18d, 20d, 22d, 24d, 26d, 28d, 30d, 32d, 34d, 36d, 38d, 40d, 42d, 44d, 46d, 48d, 50d, 52d, 54d, 56d, 58d, 60d, 62d, 64d, 66d, 68d, 70d, 72d, 74d, 76d, 78d, 80d, 82d, 84d, 86d, 88d, 90d, 92d, 94d, 96d, 98d, 100d.

the hope and promise of freedom had been extended to the slaves by the government at Washington, and the commanders of our armies, at the outset, who can doubt the readiness with which the colored population would have accepted the offer; and if accepted who can estimate the value to the Union cause of these allies, acquainted as they are with every road and swamp in the Southern States, and longing to be employed by the army of freedom? The truth is, the North must either use the slaves in putting down this rebellion, or the South will use them against us.

Pasumpscutt Railroad vs. Edward Barnard.

This case was tried in the Orleans County Court at its late term; and as the charge by the court and verdict by the jury has established a precedent which may be followed by the other many cases of the same kind in that county, it may be of sufficient interest to refer to it at some length. The report of the case we find in the *Irish Standard*. This suit was brought for the collection of the subscription made to the capital stock of the railroad corporation about the time the road was extended from this place to Barton. The defense of Mr Barnard was that he subscribed with the understanding that the road was to go to Derby Line village, and that the directors had not located the road at that place. The paper which the defendant signed stipulated that he should not be called upon for his subscription until the entire road from St Johnsbury to Derby Line was put under contract; and defendant claimed that the term Derby Line meant the village in that town which went by the name of Derby Line.

The railroad company claimed, on trial, that a fair construction of the words Derby Line, as used in the contract, was the north line of the town of Derby. They claimed that at the time of this subscription they had made no location of the road, but had ever intended to keep it an open question until suitable surveys had been made, so that the best route could be decided upon.

The court charged the jury that the turning point in the case was what the parties understood by the words Derby Line, and although the defendant may have understood the term to mean the village of that name, yet if the plaintiffs did not so understand it, also, that the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover.

The court also charged the jury that the subscription, taken with the charter, raised the presumption that the term Derby Line meant the north line of the town, and not the village; and that the burden was upon the defendant to show that at the time he subscribed, both he and the plaintiff understood it to mean the village, in order for him to recover. That upon the face of the paper the corporation had fulfilled their part of the contract in locating the road to the north line of the town, and not to Derby Line village,—because, from the papers themselves the court should infer that the whole north line of the town was meant, and that if any particular place on the line was intended, it was incumbent on the defendant to establish it by a fair balance of testimony. If he failed to do this, the verdict should be for the plaintiff. Trial by jury. Verdict for plaintiff to recover \$271,16 damages and costs.—Exceptions by defendant.

But a Word.

It appears we have two State tickets in the field. One *professedly* Democratic, the other a Union ticket nominated under the Republican call. The proceedings of the several conventions have undoubtedly been read by most of the freemen of the State, and it only remains to be decided which to support. No true loyalist can hesitate in this matter. The only question to be considered and decided is, are we patriots and in earnest in aiding our government in its endeavors to suppress a most wicked and barbarous rebellion, and willing and ready to support the administration in its great and noble work? If we are, we can readily decide which ticket needs and demands our support. The very feeling and sentiment which pervaded and controlled the two conventions speak sufficiently to the point. The one partisan and ultra in its every act, and condemnatory in the extreme as an anti-Democratic and disunion body, wanting in honesty, loyalty and patriotism. The defeat of the patriotic resolution presented and ably supported by Hon H. E. Stoughton, to stand by the government and administration in its untiring efforts to quell the vilest rebellion ever inaugurated against any government on earth—the defeat of that is a sufficient test of the sympathies of the almost invisible "host" there congregated. As a Democrat and lover of my country, I utterly detest such miserable gatherings under the name of Democracy! Let "Democracy" fall to rise no more if such are its principles, and if such men are to set the beacon lights to guide us over the troubled waters which threaten our ruin! They? Never! The time is coming (is it not near?) when such traitors—traitors at home as well as at the distant South—will receive their just deserts. Patriotism and fidelity to the country's flag and honor, should be the watchword of a great and free people striving to subdue rebellion and barbarism. Let the freemen of the Green Mountain State be in earnest—banish the spirit of treason from among her green hills, and add additional strength and glory to her honored name. Inscribe upon our banners the names of Holbrook, Dillingham and Page—true patriots, and worthy men, and let the 2d of September tell the tale of Vermont's united and unanimous support in maintaining our Country's Right.

FREE DEMOCRAT.

London.

VERMONTERS RELEASED.—Among the wounded soldiers taken prisoners during the seven days battles before Richmond, and now being released on parole by the rebels, we find the following from Vermont Regiments:—Lieut E. Wood, 6th; Lieut L. M. D. Smith, 5th; J. W. Hyland, 6th; B. R. Purvis, 5th; Lieut B. M. Barker, 5th; W. H. Cummings, 5th; C. P. Rodgers, 1st; A. Magee, 5th; E. Scott, 6th.

From the Vermont Cavalry.

DANVILLE, July 21, 1862.

To the Editor of the Caledonian: I doubt not but a short notice of the death of a brave lad, who died nobly in his country's defense, may find a place in your columns.

Joseph W. Gordon, of Newark, Vt, a member of Co D, 1st Vt Cavalry, was killed in a charge made upon the rebel cavalry at Luray, Va, on the 30th of June. The cavalry of both sides made a charge, and foremost in the Union ranks was the subject of this notice. The meeting of the two forces was a desperate one, and for a few moments a hand-to-hand fight ensued. A ball from a rebel pistol here pierced the forehead of young Gordon, passing entirely through his head. He fell from his horse to the ground, where he lay until the enemy were driven from the field, when he was placed in an ambulance and brought to Front Royal, where he was buried next day with honors of war. His favorite horse was led under arms behind his coffin, and the whole regiment followed in mournful silence. Our camp was, by special order, named Camp Gordon. Joseph Gordon was a good soldier and always sought danger. Aged 18 years.

If Newark has more like him let them come to the rescue of the nation.

1ST VT CAVALRY.

[The father of young Gordon has enlisted at this place under Capt Frost for the 10th regiment, and he has another son in the 8th regiment, now at Algiers, La.—ED CAL.]

From the Eighth Regiment.

ALGERS, LA., July 5th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Caledonian:

Since writing my last letter, the 8th regiment has experienced some of war's real service, and though the numbers in combat were comparatively few, and the action apparently unimportant, its influence and effect is valuable to us. Some in every company have been more or less engaged under fire, and in every instance have borne a true soldier's deportment. We most cheerfully accord to Co H, Capt Dutton, the honor of being the principal combatant, and by their resolute and noble action of giving to the regiment a great share of the character we assume. We are all ambitious, and should an opportunity be given (there may be soon) the soul of the 8th will indicate as much patriotism, courage and fortitude as any in the army. Our moral conduct and general reputation is good, and we mean to be soldiers worthy the good State we represent.

We are in the very midst of enemies, whose malice is rendered more apparent by every false report of success at Richmond and other important points. They acknowledge no defeat, and appropriate every repulse as a victory. Their ears are tickled with pleasing recitals from flying correspondents and lying presses. They see England and France striking hands in acknowledging their independence, and with a wonderfully keen edginess, Lord Palmerston backed by Napoleon III, and supported by their fleet off Mexico, stand ready with arm raised high to cut the cord that makes us "one and inseparable." Their conceived future is a glorious one, having a perfect realization of the most splendid slaveocracy the world ever saw. No hated Yankee to talk about their rights and privileges, and no abolitionist (the concentrated sin of all human evils) to trouble their insatiable rights in property. The picture is engraved upon their hearts as deeply as hatred and prejudice can impress it. Remove from us the mortal fear, take from the river our gunboats, and the heroic little army here would soon be "biting the dust." Might is our only defense.

When the Union tide is in, or some great favor wanted, they are good Unionists, and when the secession tide is in, it is sometimes they are silent as the grave in our presence, and active rebels among their kith and kin. There are exceptions, of course, perhaps many; but if I can read character, or actions, with any degree of accuracy, but very few residents would have to suffer for having given us aid and comfort, should every Yankee soldier be driven from rebel soil.

The health of the regiment is good—better than we could have expected. The wounded are convalescent, and most of them will soon report for duty.

The Fourth—the glorious, time-honored Fourth of July—passed off very quietly here. Not a drum was beaten, not a gun fired, nor a flag raised, except by our hands.

As the sun climbed up from the gulf, we hailed her with an appropriate salute, and unfurled a large, beautiful flag, upon a splendid pole that had been raised by the rebels for other colors and fewer stars. As the hours of this day ran out, the emblem of Unity and Freedom layd the breezes of those turbid waters and dropped tears of grief (hard shown) upon this desolate and neglected soil.

O! the sweet memories of a happy and prosperous past! O! the anguish of this suffering and mourning present! Methought I could read in the heart of the citizen as he passed those beautifully waving folds, as they gracefully meted out the lessons of political economy he so much needed. His head would incline upon his shoulder and his eyes gaze upward as he strove to pass without appearing to see it. There was occasionally a passer-by whose sympathies were with us, but he dared not to be of us. He labored hard to write a scroll upon his brow as he fondly looked upon the freed old flag, but a smile would sit there. And there was—tho' not heard—a prayer upon his tongue, that the good old Union might be restored and the government of his fathers be preserved.

Could make one there? We remembered that at our home anniversaries wives and loved ones went to serve; that the old and young were there. But at our picnic there was neither a gray haired veteran nor a laughing child—not a wife, nor a sister, nor a daughter. We ate our choice melons and sugar and drank most excellent ade; we read toasts, and fired salutes, and cheered loudly. But we were not there. Your humble servant had taken an overland passage and was pretty well settled down in one of your green hillside homes, and most happily communing with the best of noble wives and her cheerful, rosy five, as the order came for us to fall into line and march to quarters. We said, our thoughts were happy ones, and this anniversary we never shall forget.

I suppose your ninth regiment is either in camp at Brattleboro, or gone to the seat of war, and the tenth fast filling up. These regiments must draw pretty hard upon your citizens, but I hope they will be furnished without drafting a man. Let it never be said that Vermont withheld either money or men so long as the safety of her institutions and the preservation of the Union demanded them. Yours, most truly,

J. S. C., CO. K.

Letter from Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16, 1862.

"The infernal thing is killed," intimates your Rockford, Ill., correspondent, "Occidental," referring to the new constitution which the people of Illinois were called to vote upon the 17th of June. And so it is. And I helped to kill it, thanks to a furlough about that time. I was "in at the death," hurling a paper pellet, yclept a "vote," at the thing. But "Occidental" speaks as though there was no good in it, at all. There was good in it. In this country, at this time, a constitution is critically examined by intelligent voters ere it is accepted; and would designing men gain some advantage over the people by means of a constitution, the virus must be concentrated and concealed. Much that is good must be put in. Nay, nearly all must be unexceptionable, for not every voter can be led by the nose. So I say there was a good deal about the "new constitution" that was unexceptionable. Sections of the Bill of rights were word for word from the constitution of the United States. Whole articles were taken from the old constitution of the State. But there were a few insidious clauses and sections that were enough to condemn the whole. One objectionable provision—that no negro or mulatto should migrate to the State—should never appear in the constitution of a free State. It is well enough for Massachusetts to prohibit the immigration of criminals shipped by foreign governments direct from their prisons; but it is not well for a State to prohibit a man coming in because he has a black or yellow skin, however honest and industrious he may be. Men who will legislate thus, are not fit for a Republican Government. For such a government as the constitution of the United States provides, intelligent, upright men are wanted, men who fear God and love justice; men who recognize virtue wherever it may be found. Such were not too many of the Senators and Representatives of the South, who not long since carried so high a hand in Congress, in proof of which look at the bloody result of their doings we now experience.

A clause in the constitution of Illinois now in force, empowering the Legislature to make laws to exclude negroes and mulattos. And the Legislature faithfully did its work—passed stringent laws, and declared that a person who had one fourth negro blood should be deemed a mulatto. But there must have been a hitch somewhere. The Executive power does not faithfully carry out the intentions of the Legislative power in this subject, and negroes, mulattos, quadroons, octoroons, and all the rest of the "races," come and go, settle and thrive at will, and the other of the tri-umphant Judicial power—takes no occasion to interfere. Then why put a clause into the proposed new constitution to prevent immigration of negroes and mulattos?

What secured the active opposition of the bankers to the new constitution, and the earnest co-operation of Long John Wentworth, was his prohibition to create new banks of issue; its prohibiting the utterance or circulation by any bank now in existence of any bank bills, check or draft, to be used as a circulating medium, less than \$10, and after 1864 of any less than \$20, and after 1866 of any whatever; (these, I believe, are the dates) and these restrictions were to apply not only to the circulation of Illinois bills, drafts and checks, but to those of other States.

A manifestly unfair provision was the new apportionment, which, for instance, gives 11 representatives to about 135,000 inhabitants, in some Southern districts where Democracy is rampant, and only 7 to about 165,000 inhabitants in some Northern districts, where Republicans abound. This was a sharp game, but did not go down. The old constitution still stands, and though it has failings and might be improved, will now, no doubt, remain in force till the war is over.

Small change is scarce here in Detroit. So it is everywhere, judging from the papers. The papers have numerous remedies, which remedies are mutually kicked over by those papers. Numerous communications suggesting methods of relief, signed "Business Man," "Sufferer," etc., appear in print. These receive no mercy from editors; if their beneficent hints are not received, cursed be those of other people. And so we go, and grumble, and buy postage stamps, try them for change on hot days, and find to our astonishment that a currency with one side daubed over with muckilage is not what it's cracked up to be, if our fingers are sweaty. Well, some body prophesied, a while ago, that specie would command a high premium if Eastern currency continued to be so recklessly rushed in. I know that Illinois and Wisconsin people were desperately swearing, about a year ago, that they would never take any paper money again. But they have, and now paper is a life.

ing among the working classes of that country toward the North in this war. "It is," said he, "wholly with the North. The course of the government is looked upon as just, and that the taking up of arms on the part of the South is wholly unjustifiable." He said we must not take the expression of the London Times and papers of that class, as being that of the people. They felt there, that as Britain had obtained her present freedom and greatness by fighting for it, the United States must be permitted to do the same. Such may be the feeling of the working-men of England, but the people (half of them) of Windsor—pugnacious little Windsor—Windsor in Canada, just across the river from Detroit, think differently. With them, the South is right. It is fighting for independence. Its soldiers are heroes. Its women are angels (in fearful disguise, then, I think), and deserving of admiration. Its cause being just, it will surely triumph over the wicked North. So, when an escaped secessor comes along, he is taken in, or a soldier, he is kindly cared for, but if a U. S. soldier ventures over in uniform, he finds it too warm for him, and he hurries to the U. S. side again. One day two or three of our finer and drummer boys went over to see how things looked on the Canada side, when they were beset by a lot of Windsor rowdies, and had to beat a hasty retreat to the ferry boat. By the time they arrived on this side, they were strongly in favor of a war with England, and were half inclined to declare one on their own hook.

And we have traitors on this side of the river. A few days ago, a call was issued by the Mayor for a war meeting, to be held last evening, in the "Campus Martius"—a common in the heart of the city. At dusk a big crowd was there, the officers of the meeting were elected, but when a speaker arose what a din was there! Rowdies in different parts of the crowd kept up such a hooting that it was impossible to hear him. When patriotic resolutions were offered, a loud "aye" from the loyal part of the crowd was swallowed up by the tremendous "no" that followed. After an hour of such work, the meeting was adjourned. Immediately a crowd rushed to the foot of the speaker's stand, yelling for Capt Ward—one of the vice presidents, a wealthy steamboat owner, and a hearty abolitionist—with cries of "hang him," "lynch him," etc. His friends escorted him to the foot of the stairs, when he made a rush for the Russell House, with the mob at his heels. Had it not been for the police, the mob would have entered the building. As it was, one of the policemen was severely beaten. To-day loyal men are terribly excited, and threaten vengeance on the traitorous villains.

M. J. S.

The State Democratic Press on the Conventions.

The last North Star (Democratic) in commenting upon the Democratic State Convention held at Bellows Falls, sums up as follows: "For ourselves, we have not the least sympathy, and never have had from the first dawning of this rebellion, with the Southern secession leaders. We believe their violent course, and their final resort to arms, wholly unjustifiable and uncalled for; and such no doubt is the opinion of a large majority of the Democracy and entire people of the North—aye, and of those noble Union men of the South, too, who are now enduring much to sustain the old flag." In short, there seems to us to have been a want of that full-toned patriotic sentiment characterizing the proceedings, which might have been evinced, and which the existing war crisis demands. Entertaining these views, we do not feel it our duty at present, if at all, to give our support to the nominations. We are not strenuous about sustaining party organizations at this time, for mere party's sake. A salute was fired as they passed the City Hall, and refreshments were distributed from the Astor House. The halt was momentary, and the men resumed their march under the waving of flags from door, window and house-top, and amid the huzzas of the multitude.

The President's Policy.

In a speech before the People's State Convention of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, on Thursday, Colonel Forney unfolded what, he says, is Mr Lincoln's policy for the future management of the war. The following is a sketch of his remarks on this subject:—"He announced that President Lincoln had told him before leaving Washington, that henceforth his policy should be as stringent as the most despotic Asiatic could desire. (Loud applause.) That hereafter there will be no restriction in the employment of all men to put down this rebellion. (Long and loud applause.) No more doubting about the confiscation of rebel property. (Applause.) No longer need the Northern people be frightened with the cry of negro equality and emancipation. (Applause.) He thought it proper to put arms in their hands to save the lives of the whites. (Applause.) He thought we might as well terminate the war to-day if it was not to be fought with the aid of the colored men of the South. (Applause.) General Grant, in the revolutionary war, used them, and at battle of Red Bank, 1777, near Philadelphia, a Rhode Island regiment of blacks turned the fortunes of the day. This regiment was enlisted by the request of Washington. General Jackson enrolled blacks, and at the close of the war thanked them for their bravery. He thought they had not deteriorated since, but rather improved. That the impression of the chivalry, of which we hear so much, ought to improve to make them refined and brave. The rebels were abolitionists, and have set more slaves free than ten thousand General Hunters could have done.

He felt proud of the Republican party; that God in his Providence allowed a Republican President to be elected in eighteen hundred and sixty, when there was so much falsehood, and so many oaths disregarded by the Democratic party, who had nothing but a ruined country to leave as a legacy. He was also thankful that the president had his hands clear of southern traitors. He paid a glowing tribute to the honesty and patriotism of Mr Lincoln.

The Eleventh Regiment Called for.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, WOODBROOK, JULY 9, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 8. In pursuance of a requisition made by the president of the United States upon the governor of the state of Vermont, and in accordance with the further communications from the War Department, making it necessary that an additional portion of the quota of troops from Vermont should be raised without delay; it is ordered that a regiment of infantry, to be denominated the Eleventh Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, be immediately raised in this state, to serve in the army of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged. Recruiting stations will be established without delay, of which due notice will be given. By order of His Excellency, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. PETER T. WATKINS, Adjutant and Inspector General.

The Ninth Vermont in New York.

[From the Tribune.]

The Green Mountain Boys are the first to respond to the call of the president for additional troops. Yesterday morning the new regiment of Vermont volunteers, organized by Col Stannard, reached this city on its way to Washington. Col Stannard is a gentleman and a soldier whose courage and patriotism have won for him the admiration and confidence of his countrymen. He was in the battle of Bull Run, and took part in the fight at Yorktown, and Fair Oaks, where he was distinguished for coolness and intrepidity. Lieut Col Andrews has had experience in the camp and in the field. He served his country in the battle of Big Bethel. Adjutant Stearns has been associated with the militia and the volunteers. Several officers of the line, whose names we cannot mention, have seen service and won renown in several recent battles. The regiment has the maximum number of ten companies, all of which are nearly completed. An officer had been left at Brattleboro who will recruit the regiment to the military standard of 1,046 men, a work that will soon be accomplished.

These Vermonters are dressed in the United States regulation uniform, of blue caps, dark blue jackets and light blue pants. They are also furnished with a full complement of camp equipment, consisting of baggage wagons, ambulances, thirty-six wadded tents, and sixty-eight Sibley tents, and each man has a Belgian rifle. On the eve of the departure of the regiment, Gov Holbrook presented to it a splendid stand of colors. With scarcely an exception the men comprising this regiment show great physical health and strength, and great power of endurance. Many of them are six feet in height, with atlantean shoulders to match. They came from New Haven on board the steamer Bay State, were landed at the foot of twenty-third street, East River, and accompanied by their drum corps and the sons of Vermont resident in this city, marched to Madison Square, where a substantial breakfast was soon provided for them. They were called in detachments to the tables erected in the center of Madison Park for the dispensing of rations, and after receiving their quota seated themselves on the grass under the shade of the trees, and partook of their bountiful repast.

At 2 o'clock, the officers dined at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When the cloth was removed, speeches were delivered by the Sons of Vermont (who gave the dinner,) and by their distinguished guests.

The men, who had stacked their arms in Madison Park, were supplied with a dinner of roast beef, bread and vegetables. May they never fare any worse! We noticed three young Irishmen distributing freely to these brave boys, without money and without price, bread and cheese and tea-water. This happened at mid-day, before it was known that dinner would be furnished them.

Precisely at the appointed time, the officers and men were prompt as the dial to the sun, and commenced their march down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, thence to Broadway and to Pier No. 1, where the embarkation took place. The march of this magnificent body of 1,000 men through the arteries of New York, and the grand thoroughfare of trade and traffic excited unusual interest, and provoked the most enthusiastic demonstrations. The doors, windows and balconies of the brown stone front palaces were graced with fashion, wealth and beauty, and Broadway was lined on either side with vast multitudes of men, women and children, eager to honor the Green Mountain Boys as they marched to the "music of the Union." May they show themselves, as they doubtless will, worthy to wear the mantle of Ethan Allen.

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He felt proud of the Republican party; that God in his Providence allowed a Republican President to be elected in eighteen hundred and sixty, when there was so much falsehood, and so many oaths disregarded by the Democratic party, who had nothing but a ruined country to leave as a legacy. He was also thankful that the president had his hands clear of southern traitors. He paid a glowing tribute to the honesty and patriotism of Mr Lincoln.

The Eleventh Regiment Called for.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, WOODBROOK, JULY 9, 1862. GENERAL ORDER NO. 8. In pursuance of a requisition made by the president of the United States upon the governor of the state of Vermont, and in accordance with the further communications from the War Department, making it necessary that an additional portion of the quota of troops from Vermont should be raised without delay; it is ordered that a regiment of infantry, to be denominated the Eleventh Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, be immediately raised in this state, to serve in the army of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged. Recruiting stations will be established without delay, of which due notice will be given. By order of His Excellency, FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. PETER T. WATKINS, Adjutant and Inspector General.

The Naval Fight Near Vicksburg.

THE REBEL SUCCESS CONFIRMED.

The dispatch boat which arrived at Memphis, Saturday, brings the following:—The reported escape of the rebel gunboat Arkansas is correct. The affair took place on the morning of the 15th. That morning, in consequence of reports brought by refugees that the Arkansas was about to attempt to run the federal fleet, the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler, and the ram Lancaster, started up the Yazoo to reconnoiter. When eight miles from the mouth, they came suddenly upon the Arkansas, lying near the bank. As our boats rounded the bend, she opened upon them with 68 pounders. Our gunboats returned the fire, and for a short time a fierce engagement ensued. Finding that the channel of the river prevented successful maneuvering, they gradually dropped down toward the mouth. The Arkansas followed closely. Just as the latter was passing over the bar, the Carondelet closed with her, intending to board. She succeeded in throwing a grapple aboard, and getting out a plank, when the Arkansas opened her steam pipe, throwing hot water across the plank. The Carondelet replied in the same manner. While thus engaged, both vessels grounded and the shock separated them.—The Arkansas succeeded in getting off, and the Carondelet remained fast for nearly an hour. The Arkansas immediately passed down the river, the Tyler preceding her, and maintaining a running fight with her great superior adversary. None of our gunboats, with the fleet had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered that few could fire at the Arkansas, as she passed, without danger of hitting our own boats. As she approached, such boats as could safely do so, opened upon her, but her plating resisted most of the shots. A solid shot from Farragut's gunboat No. 6 struck her larboard bow, passing through and under her plating, ripping it off for a considerable distance.—What further damage was done is not ascertained.

The injuries to our fleet are light. The Benton received a shot near the edge of the after part of the larboard side, killing one man. The Tyler, which engaged the Arkansas for nearly an hour and a half, had 7 killed and 9 wounded; among the latter were the pilots, Messrs Sebastian and Hines, and engineer Davis. The ram Lancaster received a shot under her boilers, causing the escape of hot water, scalding six men, three of them fatally. The entire federal loss is 12 killed and 15 wounded, 5 or 6 of whom will die. The rebel loss is not known, but is believed to be considerable. As the hot water streams of the Carondelet at the time they attempted to board were thrown directly into her.

Send Back the Deserters!

The following is a printed circular, issued by one of Gen McClellan's staff:—

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va, July 10, 1862. The shameful desertion of officers and men from the ranks of their regiments, which has been going on since the battle of Williamsburg, and which has more than decimated the army within the last fortnight, should receive notice at the hands of the press. The press can do no better service to the military interests of the nation than to persevere in attacking men absent under pretense of sickness. Robust or slightly wounded officers and men are parading the streets of cities or loitering at home, who are absent without leave, and who are avoided here. Make it detestable for any man able to do duty to be away from the army.—Hold him up to the public view. Let him be shamed in his duty.

In the recent battles and movements, hordes of stragglers rushed to the hospital boats and escaped from the army, while thousands, who could not get on the boats, were only compelled to return to the ranks of their regiments by provost guards and by hunger. Make a residence at home disgraceful to these deserters. The local police should arrest every man improperly absent from his regiment. The writer of this cannot give his name—the communication is anonymous—but the press can ascertain how far what is here said is true, by looking around and seeing the numbers of returned officers and soldiers who are in every street in every city, in every lane in every village of the North. If every officer and soldier fit for duty would emerge from his hiding-place and come to his regiment, the army would be much strengthened, and the cause for which we struggle materially served.

THE TOTAL LOSS AT THE RICHMOND BATTLES.—The following statement, which comes from an official source, may be relied upon as a correct enumeration of the Union losses during the six days' battles before Richmond:

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Franklin	245	1333	1179	2757
Sumner	170	1068	848	2086
Keyes	69	597	201	867
Hendredman	138	1051	833	2022
Cavalry	873	3799	2779	7451
Porter	19	60	97	176
Engineers	—	2	21	23
Totals	1365	7791	5958	15,224

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS is next to Vermont in responding to the new call for troops—her 68th regiment reached Washington on Friday. They hail from the central part of the state, and around the home of the president, and were organized within ten days after the call was issued.